

Data for Itinerary.

(Manila to San Francisco, Sept. 15 to Oct. 17, 1904.)

Sept. 15, 1904. — Left the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, at 8 A.M. Spent 2 hours in the museum of the Jesuit College. Took Quartermasters' launch at 10:30 A.M. to the U.S.A.S. Logan. Until 12 M. was occupied by saying good-bye to friends. Myriads of little silver-sided fish are nibbling at bits of bread, etc., thrown from the ship. Following the schools of fish are a number of medium-sized sea serpents. Weighed anchor and steamed out from behind the new breakwater in Manila Bay at 3 P.M. Passed Corregidor Island and Marevelis before dark. No birds were seen at sea.

Sept. 16, 1904. — At sea, steaming up the west coast of Luzon. At 8:30 P.M. the Bojeador light was still visible on the northern extremity of Luzon Island. Noted an abundance of flying fishes; but no birds seen.

September 17, 1904. — Passing the Island of Formosa on our left. It is high, rough, forested, with many grassy openings, especially on the slopes near the sea. One Sterna bergii boreotis Bangs, seen east of Formosa, is the only bird noted since leaving Manila. Mt. Morrison, 10,800 feet high, loomed up among the clouds.

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Sept. 18, 1904. — At sea. Several boobies (Sula), dark above, pure white below, with yellow bill and face, tried to alight on the ship.

Sterna bergii boreotis Bangs and small Terns in flocks appeared. We passed small islands on our right.

September 19, 1904. — At sea.

September 20, 1904. — Off the harbor of Nagasaki Japan, a good many Terns about the size and appearance of Sterna bergii were seen. As we steamed in, beautiful Kites followed the ship, and, as it came to anchor, numbers of them flew around it, and picked up food astern as the Brambling Kite does in the Philippines.

September 21, 1904. — Slept in the Nagasaki Hotel. Took 8:20 a.m. train to Omura whence jinrikisha took me to ~~the temple~~, a fortified place on which the temple stands surrounded by trees and shrubbery — pine, cypress, juniper, <sup>fruit,</sup> and tall deciduous trees in which I saw crows, hawks, green-gray black-colored Titmice, a <sup>greenish</sup> Titmouse with a black stripe underneath, <sup>flycatchers</sup> ~~and~~ many tree sparrows, and a bird suggesting Dendroica pinus to an America. Over the ricefields skimmed hundreds of swallows. The Japanese called

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the Lotus flower Hossí-ell. My jinrikisha caught  
a fine eel while I was watching the birds from  
the temple hill, and had it cooked for me at a  
tea house, where a nice breakfast was served me.

September 22, 1904. — Breakfasted at 7 A.M. at the  
Nagasaki Hotel, after which a jinrikisha with two  
men was taken for the trip across the mountain  
to Mogi, ~~where~~ <sup>on which</sup> I saw yellow-breasted wagtails, crows  
and tree sparrows, and at Mogi collected crabs,  
shells and fishes. Returning from Mogi, I stopped  
the jinrikisha at a bridge, and followed a stream  
up into the hills to the left. Fresh-water shells and  
crabs were abundant; and there were many Frogs,  
some smooth, some rough, and a few small ones  
that were not unlike our jumping Hylas. The larger  
species were afterward determined as Rana rugosa  
Schlegel and R. limnocharis Wiegmann <sup>✓</sup> by  
Dr. Leonhard Stejneger. A few pretty Wagtails

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✓ Bull. No. 58, U. S. Nat. Mus., Herpetology of Japan,  
1907, pp. 127 and 131.

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were the only birds seen on the beautiful  
mountain stream.

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(Manila to San Francisco, Sept. 15 to Oct. 17, 1904.)

September 23, 1904. - Left Nagasaki for Honolulu.

September 24, 1904. - At sea.

September 25, 1904. - We passed between two islands, the last of the Japan Archipelago. The one on our left was not in sight; but we got a good view of the one on our right, which is called <sup>Ikosimi</sup> ~~Ikosimi~~ or Swan Island. It is very high, steep, rocky, and rather barren. No trees could be distinguished; but the whole top of the island was green, and bushes could be made out. There seemed to be plenty of grass. Ikosimi Island is perhaps 2 miles in diameter and 400 miles off the Asiatic coast. The other island is said to be much larger. Probably both lack inhabitants. Their biota would make an interesting study.


September 26, 1904. - A wading <sup>bird</sup> came aboard the ship, ~~this evening~~ but I did not see it. A few Shearwaters, dusky above, white below, were noted.

September 27, 1904. - The wader that came aboard the Logan the evening of the day after passing the last island of the Japan Archipelago, alighted on a ratline and was picked up by hand and put in a stateroom, whence it escaped by a porthole this morning and settled on another part of the ship where it remained <sup>and then disappeared</sup> all day. Mr. J. C. Brust, the ship's officer in whose

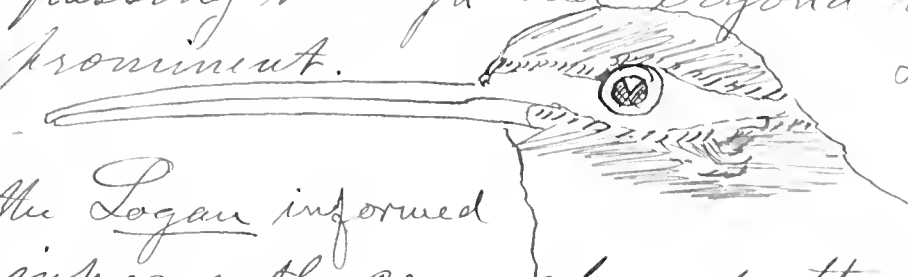
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room it was placed thus described it:

A long-legged wader having yellow legs and feet; a long (2 inches) black bill , slightly arched; size of Golden Plover; plain gray above, white below, with a white line beginning at the bill, passing through and beyond the eye, thus: eyes prominent.

I did not see it.

The first officer of the Logan informed me that birds not infrequently come aboard, though not on every passage. Those that he remembered, in addition to the Petrel and Shearwater of the Logan bird register, were the albatross, booby, storm petrel, and a small bird like a rice bird (off Japan).

Sept 28 to Oct. 1, 1904. — At sea. A few Shearwaters seen daily.

Oct. 2, 1904. — A whale was seen spouting.

October 3, 1904. — No bird seen since October 1st. until to-day, when one albatross appeared early in the morning; at 10 a.m. there were two; at 4 P.M. three. A large petrel came aboard, 200 miles west of Midway Island, Lat.  $29^{\circ}-22'$  N., Long.  $177^{\circ}-59'$  E., October 3, 1904. Name: see register of birds

No. 13737, ♂ ad. Measurements: Length, 333; alar expanse, 770; <sup>wing</sup> 227; tail, 133; culmen (chord), 25.5; tarsus, 30; middle toe with its claw, 35; depth of bill in front of

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(Manila to San Francisco, Sept. 15 to Oct. 4, 1904.)  
tubular process, 8.5; diameter of eye, 8; bare portion  
of tibia, 14. Iris dark brown; bill black; tarsi, bare  
portion of tibia, and basal half of toes and webs,  
flesh color; distal half of webs and toes and  
all of claws, black. Lining of wings all white  
on humeral joint; on 2 rows of greater coverts  
of forearm joint; and with one row of great  
coverts of carpal joint white shot with gray. A good  
many of these petrels have joined the ship to-day; or,  
rather, we seem to be crossing the feeding ground  
of its species. This specimen was presented to the  
California Academy of Sciences, <sup>San Francisco,</sup> and was  
destroyed <sup>as the result of</sup> during the earthquake of 190?.

October 4, 1904. - To-day shearwaters, petrels,  
albatrosses, and boobies are with us. The Midway  
Islands were passed at 4 A.M.

The boobies fly clear around the ship. Head,  
neck, and upperparts dark; underparts and ~~neck-ring~~ <sup>I could not make out the color of face</sup> white; bill apparently white. They  
appeared anxious to settle on the ship, but I  
saw none alight.

An abundance of large petrels (like 13737  
) was noted. With the shearwaters  
they skimmed the water around the ship.

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(Manila to San Francisco, Sept. 15 to Oct. ~~17~~ 1904.)

A good many shearwaters were seen throughout the day; and, at dusk of evening, one of them settled on the ship and I obtained it from the ship's officers for a specimen (No. )

A bird circled around the ship several times which even the ship's officers said was a duck. I did not see it.

During the afternoon a small curlew and golden plover followed the ship, whistling as they flew.

Towards evening the large petrel became scarcer and the shearwater more numerous. One Frigate bird was seen. No gulls or terns seen since leaving ~~Nagasaki~~ Japan.

October 5, 1904. — Few if any petrels were seen. Shearwaters <sup>were</sup> abundant; and a few boobies and one frigate bird were noted. Two golden plover, ~~that~~ perhaps the same that were noted yesterday, flew around the ship many times, again coming in close under our lee side to escape the wind during squally moments.

October 6, 1904. — Passed a small island to the south ~~during~~ the morning. Shearwaters are abundant — the only birds.



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October 7, 1904. — Flocks of white terns, quite large, were seen during the morning. About noon we passed the Island of Amona, having a profile, as approached from the west, like this:



Another good-sized island lies to the left. Profile:



This is much smaller than Amona.

October 8, 1904. — Landed at Honolulu, H. I., at 10 A.M., and remained ashore until 5 P.M. Three species of birds, all introduced, were seen in abundance. They were the False minia (Aerid-  
-otheres tristis), the European house sparrow (Passer domesticus), and the Chinese turtle dove (Turtur chinensis). Sailed from Honolulu <sup>for San Francisco</sup> at 5:30, P.M.

October 9, 1904. — This morning several small, white-breasted sea birds were the only birds seen. During early afternoon a turnstone flew around and over the ship several times. A golden plover also accompanied the ship and probably came aboard. Occasionally a white-breasted shearwater was seen.

October 10, 1904. — The golden plover still follows the ship, occasionally circling around



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and over it. Sometimes it flies close alongside  
and whistles plaintively. Once it rose very high  
and flew out of sight, but soon returned. It  
seems very weak and tired. At 5 P.M., it was still  
flying feebly around the ship; and at 6 P.M., dusk,  
the poor bird was still fluttering alongside.

A blue-faced booby (Sula cyanops) flew around  
the ship. Its plumage was white except for black  
remiges and nearly all black rectrices. Bill  
apparently straw color; face bluish. It was  
a fine large bird. It dashed to the water,  
several times, at a nearly vertical angle,  
after the fashion of the <sup>fishing</sup> gannet when taking  
its flying prey.

October 11, 1904. — No bird was seen during  
the morning save a "white gull", which I did not see.  
About noon, a pair of black-footed albatrosses  
joined us and remained.

October 12, 1904. — To-day only the ~~three~~  
two albatrosses are with us.

October 13, 1904. — Three albatrosses; no  
other birds.

October 14, 1904. — On awakening this morning  
about a dozen black-footed albatrosses were seen  
following the ship. October 16, 1904. — Reached San Francisco.